

ZEPPELIN'S POLAR FLIGHT

WILL TRY FOR A NEW MARK IN NORTHERN TRAVEL.

Flower Shows Guarded Against an Odd Kind of Thief—Reviving British Interest in Poetry—The King Sets a New Fashion in Hats—"Swarrows" on Trial in Paris—Blowing Soap Bubbles an Exercise for Children.

LONDON, July 7.—Notwithstanding the statement given out by Prof. Hergesell to the effect that the main object of the proposed Zeppelin expedition from Spitzbergen next year would be to explore northern Greenland, there is little doubt that with favorable weather conditions a flight to the north pole will be attempted. The German papers are unanimous in urging Count Zeppelin, on patriotic grounds, to plant the German flag at the pole. Count Zeppelin's friends favor the scheme and are confident that the attempt will be successful.

Dr. Ekenberg, one of Zeppelin's intimates, is of the opinion that the north pole will be much more easily attained by dirigible airship than the south pole, for many reasons, the first being that no such severe gales are anticipated as at the south pole, which, as Lieut. Shackleton discovered, is situated on an elevated plateau. Protruberances on the earth's surface, such as mountain ranges and forests, offer a resistance to air currents which results in those dangerous gusts that have proved fatal to many an airship. This friction is non-existent in the Arctic regions, always supposing that the ice covered Arctic Ocean extends beyond the pole itself, for which belief there is every ground. Scores of experiments carried out with kites and register balloons between the seventy-second and eighty-second degrees northern latitude have shown that wind was only twice observed at heights exceeding 1,000 feet, above which, as a rule, almost complete calm reigned.

The same result has been obtained by Dr. Nansen during his Fram expedition. Severe thunderstorms and rains such as were met by Count Zeppelin on land are not believed to occur with frequency around the pole. Assuming that operations would be inadvisable with a wind blowing at a rate of more than twelve miles an hour, experiments at sea level have shown that in the month of July this rate is rarely reached, while in June also there are lengthy periods of comparative calm. Seeing that the sun in polar regions remains half a year above the horizon, there would be no great danger of sudden variations in the temperature, which cause loss of gas and ballast. The shortness of the distance between Spitzbergen and the pole, about 600 miles, ought to make it possible, so Count Zeppelin's friends think, for a dirigible airship to accomplish the journey during a period of polar calm in twenty hours. The new Zeppelin airship, which will have a capacity of 17,000 cubic meters, would carry three life-rafts, powerful searchlights, two of which would look for the airship at sea for twenty hours, as well as working for the airship. Thus it would be possible to reach the pole and come back to Spitzbergen or effect a landing in eastern Siberia, Greenland or northern Alaska, distances of up to 1,800 miles. The return from these inhospitable regions would, however, be an expedition in itself; hence preference is given to the idea of returning to the base on Spitzbergen. Fog is another enemy to be reckoned with, though it is held that it is never so dense in polar regions as to obstruct the view of the ice beneath, and steering can be effected with the aid of a compass by day and with the help of the stars by night.

Asked for his opinion, Lieut. Shackleton says that he is no aeronaut and knows nothing about the north pole. This, however, he does know, that it would be impossible owing to the severe gales prevailing in the Antarctic for an airship to conquer the south pole. But from a meteorological point of view he thinks it is quite within the bounds of possibility that success would attend Zeppelin's dash on the north pole. He advises, however, that sledges be taken on board for use in an emergency. His sledge motors, he says, never gave him any trouble, although the sledges themselves proved useless in hummocky stony regions.

The summer show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London is finer than ever this year, and special precautions are being taken to protect rare specimens of flowers and plants. It is not that they are likely to be carried away bodily by thieves or to have blooms cut from them, though there have been instances of both forms of theft in past years, but what is likely to happen is that unscrupulous growers may indulge in "another nipping," a simple operation for an expert.

The anther is the little bag at the top of each stamen containing the pollen or fertilizing dust, which must be conveyed to the pistil before any seed can be formed. When the pollen of one flower is accidentally or deliberately applied to the pistil of another with different characteristics hybrids are produced, which in the case of orchids, as every amateur knows, may be most curiously formed and marked and therefore very valuable. The "anther sneek," as he is known among horticulturists, always has a long thumb nail. While apparently examining the centre of a flower he nips off one of the tiny anthers and carries it on his nail till he can secretly put it in a little box. He hastens home and as soon as possible paints with the pollen of the stolen anther upon the pistil of the flower he hopes to fertilize. Seeds form in due course, and he gets possibly a flower surpassing that from which the anther was stolen.

To such an extent has this mean dishonesty become common that unless a plant is continually watched by a guardian, who prevents it even being approached too closely, it is not likely if it has any particular novelty or beauty to return to the owner with any anthers at all.

determined foes of the anther sneek, have been entertained by the officials of the show, and countless other foreign growers have come to see what England can do with rare orchids and gillias.

An energetic attempt is being made to induce the British public to take a deeper interest in poetry and to bring to the light of publicity any poetic talent which may be lying dormant. The work is being taken in hand by the newly formed Poetry Recital Society, with the lady Margaret Sackville, herself a poet, as its president.

The society has opened offices in Clun House, Strand, not a very poetic, but an eminently practical locality. Its objects are to bring together lovers of poetry by means of:

The formation of local centres and reading circles.

Study and discussion of the art and mission of poetry.

Private and public recitals of poetry.

The publication of such poems by new writers as the council may decide.

Offers of premiums for poetry.

The establishment of lectureships and the publication of the "Journal of the Poetry Recital Society."

The commemoration of the birth and death days of poets.

Up to now women have joined the society by scores, but men have held aloof. However, Sir Arthur Plummer, business member recently, and that may induce others to follow.

A permanent summer holiday centre on the Lake of Geneva—among scenes associated with Byron is being contemplated, and if all goes well there is a scheme to have poetic fires burn among the members on the Desert of Sahara in the autumn and winter by means of a five months poets' camp. At least the society is going to give the English poet a chance to take his muse away from unpoetical England to lands where it may burn more brightly and produce more freely.

The Harcon's Head Hotel, Snow Hill, which celebrated its fortieth birthday not long ago, closed its doors on July 7 forever, the proprietors giving as the reason for the closing the fact that the hotel was a popular place of "increased taxation."

The old hotel had many claims on public interest and was a favorite resort of tourists. In the days of mail coaches it was of considerable importance, being one of the recognized stopping places. Coaches passed through the archway under the hotel and visitors stopping in the house were in the habit of gathering on the balconies surrounding the courtyard to watch the arrival and departure of passengers.

Lord Nelson when he left his home as a youth to join the navy broke his journey at the Harcon's Head and stopped the night in the hotel building, but it was Dickens who really immortalized the hotel. It was there that he had Squeers interview the students who were to be "academically educated" at his school. It was there he met his pupils and took them down to Dorothea's Hall, with Nicholas Nickleby in attendance as teacher, already regretting that he had accepted the position.

The hotel will be torn down, to the regret of Dickens lovers, who bemoan the early destruction of a public house of places the novelist brought to the notice of England by weaving them into his stories.

The great human hair fair, which has just been concluded at Limoges has proved most emphatically that the cream for false hair is not lessening but increasing. Those persons who have abundant locks varying in shades from black to golden and all tones of gray sell their hair at a handsome price to dealers who make it up into the puffs or switches that are in vogue and resell it again in Paris and other cities for big prices.

Hitherto a pound for hair in ordinary brown and dark shades was regarded by the peasants as an excellent price and they parted willingly with their locks at that rate, but last year prices commenced to fall a little and this year they drove hard bargains with the dealers and hair-dressers. Hair worth \$5 previously sold for \$10 or \$12 a pound, while golden locks fetched \$15, and the highest price of all was obtained for a small quantity of silver white hair of fine texture, as much as \$25 a pound being paid for one lot.

Never before have the peasants reaped such profits, and though there are many shorn heads all through the country the owners are happy in the possession of nest eggs to help with the doirry or for old age.

In England the puffs so vastly popular for a year or more are being replaced by the braids or coils of hair wound around the head. False hair is just as necessary for this coiffure as the other, for few women have tresses long enough in this day of curling irons and dyes to wind a plait around their heads. With the loss of the puffs comes also the decree of fashion that waves should be abandoned. In fact, English women are wearing the plainest and severest of coiffures after an exaggeration of puffs, curls, waves, jewelled pins, ribbons and flowers that made heads look out of all proportion to the necks and shoulders beneath them.

Once more King Edward has set a new style and given a momentary shock to fashionable men who pride themselves upon wearing only what is absolutely correct at certain times on certain occasions. A soft light colored Homburg hat with a frock coat these arbiters of style do not consider correct, and when the King at a house party not long ago appeared arrayed after this manner one Sunday the men present gasped with astonishment, but the King can do no wrong, so of course they did likewise. The King's frock coat was worn with gray trousers, white waistcoat and black tie, but instead of the requisite top hat so sleek and shiny the requisite top hat was a sleek and shiny top hat, an unpretentious but thoroughly comfortable light gray soft felt Homburg hat. The frock coat had always been worn by the top hat before, and there are some bold spirits who are still questioning the possibility of changing so absolutely canonical a style. However, in the end the King's custom will be followed. It always is, and the Homburg hat he so favors may usurp the prerogatives of many kinds of headgear. Certainly it is comfortable, and that is a great deal.

The King sometimes startles society by these radical changes in dress, but the Queen never does. She follows convention slavishly as far as wearing things which should be worn together, and she will not have anything to do with fashions which are extreme. Two privileges, however, she reserves to herself. She

never changes her style of hair dressing no matter what the prevailing mode may be. For years she has clung to the high coiffure, coils of hair on the top of her head and the fringe which was in vogue when she was young. In her hats, too, she will not conform to prevailing modes. Gaiaboroughs, bell shapes, beehives, high crowns, low crowns come and go, but Queen Alexandra wears always the simple toques which suit her delicate features and which are trimmed with plumes in winter and flowers in summer.

Having almost achieved a national theatre, London is now turning its attention to thoughts of a national opera house. The rumor of an offer of \$1,500,000 for the endowment of such an institution came as a welcome surprise, and speculation was rife as to the identity of the donor no less than as to the details of the scheme.

As opera just barely manages to exist in London at all it would be interesting to know what chance it is supposed that there would be for a national opera house to stand upon its feet. The English are not a music loving nation and there are many schemes which would meet with more universal approval. Yet this still every one feels that such munificence should be encouraged, and a sort of interest is being manufactured to fit the exigencies of the case. The lingering efforts to establish English opera seasons are forgotten, the lack of recognition given to local writers of opera who have found their fame elsewhere is not mentioned, and England is sure that England will patronize a national opera house and give magnificent opera.

The world still wants to be deceived, but it is difficult to believe that there are any people left whose childish credulity makes the fortunes of persons such as M. and Mme. Talazac, who are being tried by the Paris courts. They style themselves "professors of hypnotism, astrology, sorcery and other occult sciences." The couple also trafficked in talismans and "fatal magnetized water" which was credited with remarkable properties. They asserted that the sprinkling of a few drops of it on a Friday night while the subject murmured certain invocations, was certain to be followed by the realization of his wishes. A "magic ring" enabling the possessor to find hidden treasure was sold for \$4, and four ounces of perspiration from the body of a man who hanged himself was said to produce magical results and could be had for \$5. A wolf's tooth, which preserved the owner from slander, only cost \$1; four nails from the coffin of a stillborn child could be had for \$15. The "veil of love," which exercised an irresistible attraction on indifferent persons, cost \$2. The most valuable weapon in the sorcerer's armory was the skin of an infant covered with magical characters which was able to "prolong life indefinitely" and cost only \$30. For \$5 clients of the Talazacs might obtain the head of a black cat which for five days had fed on human flesh. This sinister talisman conferred decision over all lesser powers of darkness.

The accused received a large number of correspondence and their correspondence must have been very numerous. The male prisoner admitted that the "fatal water" was ordinary water boiled over a fire made with olive wood. The wolves' teeth he procured from the Paris zoo. The examination of this extraordinary case is still proceeding.

Police dogs have proved so successful on the Continent in tracking criminals or overpowered them when caught in some nefarious act that the thieving fraternity are now retreating by training dogs to attack their victims, and especially policemen. At Toulouse, France, a band of burglars has been caught who made it their business to train powerful mastiffs that way. A land owner near Toulouse was found the other day lying dead near his home with his throat bitten through. Clutched in his hands, which were stained with animal blood, were tufts of hair which was pronounced to be that of a dog. The house had apparently been ransacked after its master had been killed, but the neighbors had heard no suspicious noises. The police were at once put on the track and one gendarme has since unaccountably disappeared. As these criminals' dogs are especially trained to attack policemen, it is feared that he also has fallen victim to some sudden and ferocious attack.

A bad clear year is predicted by the wine growers of the French district of Medoc owing to the persistent rain which has soaked their crops and caused irretrievable damage. Some vineyards in this year yield only one barrel of wine, as against ten or twelve in good seasons. One difficulty the growers have had to contend with is that Bordeaux houses are increasing their practice of buying cheaper wines from Algeria and the south of France to the neglect of the Medoc vineyards. In some places Medoc farmers have in their cellars four or five vineyards which they have been unable to sell. The evil has grown to such an extent that a bill has been presented in the French Chamber restricting the use of the term "Medoc" to the legitimate areas. This would all be to the benefit of the purchaser, for many of the wines labelled "St. Julien," "St. Estephe" or "Margaux" were never grown on Medoc soil, and it is easy to see how the growers of the district have been damaged by piracy of this nature.

After the proclamation of the Constitution in Turkey the Ottoman women, as mentioned at the time in this correspondence, at once took a mighty stride toward emancipation. Believing that the grant meant for them a new era of liberty and equality, they commenced to walk freely about the streets, discarded their yashmaks and founded women's clubs. They reckoned without their host, the chief of the Constantinople police, who has been unchivalrous enough to issue the following public proclamation: "By a notice inserted in all the newspapers we have recommended all Mussulman women not to walk in public unveiled. We learn, however, that certain Mussulman women do not respect this order and continue to appear without veils in public places, the principal streets of Pera, and the bazars. Consequently we again give notice that we have given instructions to all police officers to stop all Mussulman women who do not follow the obligation of walking in public veiled."

London has found out to its horror that

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
THE GREAT
SUMMER
SALES
WILL
BE
HELD
IN
DETAIL
IN
NEXT
SUNDAY'S
PAGES.
Sale
begins
Monday,
July 26, 9:30 A. M.
Greatest in magnitude,
assortment,
value giving.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
THE GREAT
SUMMER
SALES
WILL
BE
HELD
IN
DETAIL
IN
NEXT
SUNDAY'S
PAGES.
Sale
begins
Monday,
July 26, 9:30 A. M.
Greatest in magnitude,
assortment,
value giving.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
THE GREAT
SUMMER
SALES
WILL
BE
HELD
IN
DETAIL
IN
NEXT
SUNDAY'S
PAGES.
Sale
begins
Monday,
July 26, 9:30 A. M.
Greatest in magnitude,
assortment,
value giving.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
THE GREAT
SUMMER
SALES
WILL
BE
HELD
IN
DETAIL
IN
NEXT
SUNDAY'S
PAGES.
Sale
begins
Monday,
July 26, 9:30 A. M.
Greatest in magnitude,
assortment,
value giving.

Of Importance to New Jersey Residents.

Great Tunnel Opening

To-morrow Abraham and Straus Will Be Within Ten Minutes of Jersey City.

THE OPENING of the great Hudson and Manhattan Tunnels on Monday, July 19, linking Jersey City and the Hudson County suburbs to the Metropolitan district, is an event of utmost importance. It brings the unmatchable values of Brooklyn's representative store within ten minutes of Jersey City and the great terminals of the Pennsylvania and other railroads. Passengers arriving on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be carried free to the Hudson terminals in Manhattan at Dey Street.

Jersey people may be carried under the North River in two minutes to the Hudson Terminal Buildings. A walk of less than one minute takes them to Dey Street entrance of the Subway on Broadway. Taking the DOWN TOWN TRAINS to Brooklyn, they will arrive in seven minutes more at the A. & S. Private station at Hoyt street. Direct elevator service to all trains.

Abraham and Straus is thus more easily and quickly reached from Jersey City than any other important retail establishment in Greater New York. It is the only store with private subway station, the only store with elevator service to all trains.

Maker's Stock of Children's Wear.
Remarkable Values in Dainty Lawn Dresses.

GREAT SUMMER SALES.
WHITE LAWN DRESSES, latest models, princess and Russian styles, low neck and short or kimono sleeves, prettily trimmed with lace, embroidery and hemstitching; sizes 2 to 5 years; grouped together this way:

Lot 1—Children's \$1.00 Dresses, 90c.
Lot 2—Children's \$2.00 to \$3.00 Dresses, \$1.50.
Lot 3—Children's \$3.00 to \$5.00 Dresses, \$2.50.

Children's 40c. Linen rompers, 25c. Collared, trimmed with two bias bands at neck; colors are red and blue; sizes 3 to 6 years.

Missal 40c. Chamber Skirts, 25c. Deep square of Torchon lace; sizes 25 to 31 inches long.

Children's 30c. Muslin Drawers, 25c. With cluster tucks and ruffle of neat embroidery; sizes 2 to 12 years.

Children's 60c. Chamber Gowns, 35c. V shape neck, yoke of tucks and embroidery; insertion, ruffle on neck and sleeves; finished with ribbon bow; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Second floor, front, East Building.

Sale Broadcloth Capes

Thousands at Lowest Prices Ever.

EVERYONE KNOWS that the most favored wear in the country, in the mountains, at the seashore, everywhere is the fascinatingly becoming, exceedingly pretty and very comfortable broadcloth Cape to slip over the shoulders in the cool of the evening, or sitting in the breeze on the beach, porch or in the carriage. We secured a quantity to sell at prices unparalleled.

Women's \$8.00 Broadcloth Capes, \$4.98.
Made of good quality broadcloth, full sweep; collars trimmed with satin; all shades.

Women's \$12.00 Broadcloth Capes, \$7.75.
Made of fine quality broadcloth, full sweep; trimmed down sides and on collar with small buttons; all shades.

Women's \$6.50 Natural Linen Coats, \$4.75.
Made of natural linen, 54 inches long; standing collar with steep; loose or semi-fitted back; all sizes, 32 to 44 bust measure.

Women's \$13.50 Broadcloth Capes, \$8.75.
Made of fine quality broadcloth, very full; large silk hood; all shades.

\$15.00 Broadcloth Capes, \$9.75.
Made of fine quality broadcloth, very full and long; trimmed with jet buttons; all shades.

Women's \$18.50 Shantung Coats, \$13.50.
Made of imported Shantung, 54 inches long; loose or semi-fitted back; an excellent garment for traveling or motoring; all sizes from 34 to 44 bust measure.

8,000 Yards of Printed Batiste, 5c. a Yard.

THOUSANDS OF YARDS have been sold at a much higher price. Charming assortment of dainty printed patterns in light and dark effects; some with woven stripes.

15c. Woven Dotted Swiss, 9c. a Yard.
Dainty, sheer white Swiss Muslin, with pretty woven dots in colors; hello, black, green, red, etc. Charming for afternoon dresses.

Printed Plain & Embroidered Organdies, 15c. Yd.
The most popular of the Summer fabrics, reproductions of the imported Organdies that sell for more than double. Printed in exquisite designs, some with embroidered effects; have sold for 25c. elsewhere.

29c. Mercerized Tissue at 19c. a Yard.
Striped and embroidered mercerized tissue, a very handsome sheer fabric for afternoon or street dresses; dainty line stripes on white grounds in colors; many desirable black and white effects.

39c. and 49c. Silk Mixture Fabrics, 29c. Yd.
Fabrics that will be worn way into the Fall. A limited quantity at a reduced price. Splendid range of styles and colors.

Subway floor, West Building.

Men's \$3.50 Oxfords at \$1.98.

GREAT SUMMER SALES.
STYLISH OXFORDS at a very modest price—that's the story. Made in gun metal calfskin, blucher style with medium toe and extension soles, military heels and flexible welted soles; sizes 5½ to 9. The best Oxford offering for men we have had to tell about in some time.

Third floor, Men's Building.

\$1.00 Dress Fabrics at 49c.

GREAT SUMMER SALES.
CLEARANCE of seasonable and stylish Dress Fabrics. All wool Satin Soleil, all wool imported self striped Princetons, fancy striped Mohairs and fancy striped Serges, about 1,000 yards in all, at the remarkably small price of 49c. a yard. 42 inches wide.

Waists Even More Wonderfully Priced.

GREAT SUMMER SALES.
AND JUST THE WAISTS MOST WANTED at this time. They are the sample and surplus lines of makers of repute and in such quantity that we do not make restrictions on numbers to each purchaser. Wise women will take many, but we advise early morning shopping, as these prices will certainly result in crowds attending the Sale.

Lingerie Waists at 98c.
Store orders only; some C. O. D. Sample Waists and surplus lines of small lots, principally 34, 36 and 38. All fancy Waists, prettily trimmed with fine embroidery or lace. About 3,000 in all.

Lingerie Waists at \$1.29.
Fine white lawn, buttoned in back. Front, back and sleeves trimmed with Val. inserting. Collar of lace and tucking.

Lingerie Waists at \$1.59.
High and Dutch necks; material fine batiste; embroidery or lace trimmed; buttoned in back.

White Lawn Waists at 49c.
Yoke of fine tucking in front, full length sleeve and collar edged with Val.; buttoned in back.

Lingerie Waists at \$1.98.
Ten entirely new models, in either high or Dutch necks; buttoned front and back; all new length sleeves; trimmed with combination embroidery and lace.

Lingerie and Dotted Swiss Waists at 69c.
Buttoned in back, front of all over eyelet embroidery; dotted Swiss Waists, Dutch collar of self material, buttoned in front, three-quarter sleeve.

Women's Norfolk Sweaters, \$1.96 to \$7.50.
SIMPLY ASTOUNDING SALES of these Sweaters. Many men buy them for their wives to send them to the country. Great variety in mannish and fancy weaves, single or double breasted; colors mostly Oxford and white. Very smart and strictly up to date.

Black Net Waists at \$5.97.

New Fall model, silk lined, fancy yoke and collar of Venise medallion, outlined with broad strapping of black taffeta and silk buttons. Trimming of taffeta bands and folds of net.

\$3 to \$5 Silk Waists at \$1.98.
About 200, taken right from stock where sizes are incomplete; some a trifle ruffled from handling; generous showing of light and dark colors; mesallines, foulard and fancy nets. No duplicates. Note C. O. D.

China Silk Waists at \$2.98.
Black or white fancy and tailored models, buttoned front and back. Also silk lined net Waists, in coral or white collars.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists, \$3.98.
Buttoned front or back; made of excellent quality silk. Tailored models trimmed with tucking and silk or jet buttons; all new sleeves and stock collars.

Buy Underwear and Hosiery Now and Save

Great Summer Sales at Height.

GREAT SUMMER SALES.
THIS IS THE BEST time to buy Underwear, as it is less than at any other time of the year. Store orders only.

Women's 15c. Undervests, 9c. Fine cotton Undervests, low neck, sleeveless; yokes are trimmed with fancy edging.

Women's 25c. Undervests, 19c. Cotton and lace Undervests; some plain, some have lace yokes; some extra sizes in this lot; also lace trimmed Drawers.

Children's 12½c. Undervests, 7c. Fine cotton Undervests, low neck, sleeveless; some plain, some have fancy yokes.

Women's 50c. Undervests, 20c. A sample lot of women's Undervests; some have hand crocheted yokes; some lace trimmed; some Drawers in this lot.

Babies' Socks, 25c. value, at 2 pairs for 25c. White cotton Socks, with fancy tops, in plaids and checks.

Women's 25c. Stockings, 19c. Fine cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles; plain black lisle thread with garter tops; also black silk lisle; all full fashioned. The silk lisle have slight imperfections.

Women's 40c. Stockings, 24c. Fine lisle thread Stockings, in black and fancy colors, white and tan; some are embroidered, some have side cloaks; also black with lace ankles.

Women's Stockings, Special at 49c. Lisle thread Stockings, in tan, white and black; in plain, lace and embroidered.

Women's Silk Stockings, 95c. Pure silk Stockings, in sky, pink, champagne, Copenhagen, catwax, tawny, yellow, red, rose and Nile.

Men's 50c. Underwear at 29c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Shirts have short sleeves. Drawers have double seats.

Men's Athletic Underwear, made of nainsook, 20c.

Men's Underwear, at 50c. Shirts and Drawers of "Sea Island" cotton, in regular and athletic styles; very good value.

Men's 25c. Half Hose, 19c. Fancy Half Hose, lisle thread and cotton, in fancy colors and black; some are embroidered, others plain; also black cotton and unbleached split soles.

Men's 40c. Half Hose, 24c. Lisle thread Half Hose, in black and fancy colors, with embroidered fronts; some are plain.

Women's and Children's—Main floor, front, Central Building. Men's—Main floor, Men's Building.

NOT ON SALE UNTIL TUESDAY.
Best Beverages at Half Price. Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Soda, Orange Phosphate and Raspberry, 12½c. a bottle; 5 for 75c., or one dozen for \$1.45.
Frisolida Brand Evaporated Milk, 7c. a can or 80c. a dozen.
Frisolida Brand Broken Macaroni and Spaghetti, 10 lb. wooden boxes, 35c. each.

Extraordinary Sales for Tuesday.
And other great Grocery Items.
50c. Summer Cornets at 29c.
\$1.25 Cornets at 90c.
\$1.00 to \$3.00 Brassieres at 69c.
Boys' 50c. Washable Bloomer Trousers, 25c.
Boys' 75c. Negligee Bloomers at 49c.
Boys' 75c. Washable Hats and Caps, at 49c.

Boys' Washable \$2 Sailor and Russian Bloomer Suits, 98c.
Women's 50c. Embroidered Linen Collars, 10c.
25c. to 50c. Gold Plated Photo Frames, 12c.
60c. White Silk Fans at 25c.
Girls' \$1.50 Tub Dresses, 75c.
Girls' Separate Skirts, \$1.25.
Girls' Middy Blouses, 98c. and \$1.50.

NOT ON SALE UNTIL TUESDAY.
5c. to 15c. Embroideries, 3c., 5c. and 7c. a yard.
\$1.25 to \$3.00 Batiste Frontings, 90c. to \$1.25 a yard.
\$1.25 Lawn Waist Frontings, 50c. a yard.
\$1.25 to \$2.50 Lace Trimmed Flouncings, 32c. to \$1.19 a yard.
90c. to \$1.25 Flouncings, 25c. to 60c. a yard.